

## The Daily Gazette

UNLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.

HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.TERMS:  
\$10 DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

CHAS. HOLT, HIRSH BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TWO LINES CLASS MATTER, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN SPACE,  
constitute a square.

1 Square 1 day, 1.00

do 2 " 2.00

do 3 " 3.00

do 4 " 4.00

do 5 " 5.00

do 6 " 6.00

do 7 " 7.00

do 8 " 8.00

do 9 " 9.00

do 10 " 10.00

do 11 " 11.00

do 12 " 12.00

do 13 " 13.00

do 14 " 14.00

do 15 " 15.00

do 16 " 16.00

do 17 " 17.00

do 18 " 18.00

do 19 " 19.00

do 20 " 20.00

do 21 " 21.00

do 22 " 22.00

do 23 " 23.00

do 24 " 24.00

do 25 " 25.00

do 26 " 26.00

do 27 " 27.00

do 28 " 28.00

do 29 " 29.00

do 30 " 30.00

do 31 " 31.00

do 32 " 32.00

do 33 " 33.00

do 34 " 34.00

do 35 " 35.00

do 36 " 36.00

do 37 " 37.00

do 38 " 38.00

do 39 " 39.00

do 40 " 40.00

do 41 " 41.00

do 42 " 42.00

do 43 " 43.00

do 44 " 44.00

do 45 " 45.00

do 46 " 46.00

do 47 " 47.00

do 48 " 48.00

do 49 " 49.00

do 50 " 50.00

do 51 " 51.00

do 52 " 52.00

do 53 " 53.00

do 54 " 54.00

do 55 " 55.00

do 56 " 56.00

do 57 " 57.00

do 58 " 58.00

do 59 " 59.00

do 60 " 60.00

do 61 " 61.00

do 62 " 62.00

do 63 " 63.00

do 64 " 64.00

do 65 " 65.00

do 66 " 66.00

do 67 " 67.00

do 68 " 68.00

do 69 " 69.00

do 70 " 70.00

do 71 " 71.00

do 72 " 72.00

do 73 " 73.00

do 74 " 74.00

do 75 " 75.00

do 76 " 76.00

do 77 " 77.00

do 78 " 78.00

do 79 " 79.00

do 80 " 80.00

do 81 " 81.00

do 82 " 82.00

do 83 " 83.00

do 84 " 84.00

do 85 " 85.00

do 86 " 86.00

do 87 " 87.00

do 88 " 88.00

do 89 " 89.00

do 90 " 90.00

do 91 " 91.00

do 92 " 92.00

do 93 " 93.00

do 94 " 94.00

do 95 " 95.00

## THE FARMER'S TESTIMONIAL

AND

THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

WHY the undersigned, citizens of Rock County, do

certify that we have purchased boots of their

own manufacture from

Mosses, Hemming &amp; Thomas

at various times, and have been constantly for the

length of time herewith stated.

Name, Occupation, and Residence.

A. J. Wright, Farmer, 11 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

Michael M. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

J. F. Wright, Farmer, 1 1/2 miles N. of Janesville.

## W E WILL

DO

MANUFACTURE

HAT OR CAP

CHEAPER

IN THE WEST.

Just Received,

the largest stock ever brought to

THIS MARKET,

consisting in part of

HATS, FUR, FELT, STRAW, PANAMA

AND LEGHORN

HATS, and Velvet Caps.

In short, everything

NEW AND GOOD

IN THE LINE.

MEN AND BOYS.

Fine Hats made accurately to the head with the

Finest Conformation, at the

HAT STORE

JOHN H. DEALE.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

Extract Tonquin Musk.

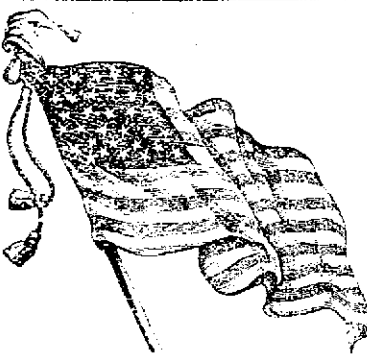












Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican City Nominations.

FOR MAYOR.  
A. C. BATES.  
FOR TREASURER.  
S. FORD, JR.  
FOR CLERK.  
FELIX BARRERE.  
FOR POLICE JUSTICE.  
H. N. COMSTOCK.  
FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.  
JOHN NICHOLS.  
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.  
W. M. A. LAWRENCE.

Republican Ward Nominations.

First Ward.  
Aldermen—D. H. McCaskey (2 years), W. Robinson (1 year).  
Constable—J. W. Plato.

Second Ward.  
Aldermen—A. C. Bates.  
School Commissioner—Dr. E. P. Spaulding.  
Constable—Jacob Robbins.

Third Ward.  
Aldermen—A. C. Bates.  
School Commissioner—H. N. Comstock.  
Constable—Philip Baker.

Fourth Ward.  
Aldermen—H. E. Patterson.  
School Commissioner—H. N. Comstock.  
Constable—S. W. Spencer.

The News.

The Monitor is still waiting for the Merrimack, with every confidence of success. We hope it may be realized, but we cannot put off a vague apprehension for the result. The democratic party is endeavoring to reorganize itself at Washington. It adopts, on paper, the "short and desperate" war, policy of McClellan. That means, we suppose, to cut camp the enemy. They support the administration, but oppose its policy of favoring emancipation. What they really mean to do, is to save slavery at all hazards, so that its agitation may continue, and make it a foundation for an alliance with the pardoned rebels, to build up their power, and restore to themselves the control of the country. The victory at Winchester grows in importance. The enemy lost from a thousand to fifteen hundred, killed and wounded. They do not make a stand, but have retreated up the valley ten miles to Woodstock. The forts and other defenses at Winchester, which frightened Patterson, amount to nothing. It was all a sham, the same as at Centerville. The enemy has been permitted to evacuate Aquia Creek, and carry off their ordnance and stores. They have retreated beyond Fredericksburg a mile and a half, where it is now said they will make a stand. Our troops have occupied Big Bethel, without opposition. This place is on an arm of the Chesapeake Bay, ten miles from Fortress Monroe and Newport News, in the direction of Yorktown. These movements, probably, indicate an abandonment of Virginia, if our army will move on. It has been supposed that the attack upon New Orleans would be made by way of the Ringgold pass and Lake Pontchartrain, and the rumored capture of Fort Pike, which is on the pass, seemed to confirm that idea; but the latest arrival from there, states that the attempt was to be made, directly up the Mississippi river. This would make it necessary to reduce Fort Jackson and St. Philip, sixty miles below New Orleans. Fort Jackson is a first class fortress. With these forts in our hands, the steam ram permitting, our fleet can go up to the city, without much difficulty. Their capture would, also, relieve the blockading squadron of their difficult watch over the mouths of the Mississippi. The Texas rebels have taken possession of Santa Fe, New Mexico. This is not unexpected, as a conspiracy headed by Otero, has existed there for some time, which has rendered the conquest easy. It will require time and considerable expense to clean out the rebels; but it will be done. Perhaps the Texas rebels would retire peacefully if the Milwaukee News would assure them that their "rights," which they have gone so far to defend, would be respected!

The State Tax.

The Madison Journal of Wednesday says:—"From present indications, the state tax for the present year will be much less than has been generally anticipated. From the report of the Committee on Finance in the Senate this morning, it appears that \$200,000 is all that the state will be required to raise to meet the demands upon the War Fund; which, with the amount heretofore reported for general purposes (\$60,000) will only make the entire state tax for 1862—\$260,000—a less sum than has been raised in several of the past years, for general state purposes. The revising of the assessment laws, consequent upon the recent decision of the supreme court, may change these figures somewhat by the change of valuation upon railroads, but the burden upon the people generally will not be increased thereby." The Hudson river is open from New York to Newburgh; but the ice above is melting away so slowly that navigation to Troy will not probably commence until April 1st.

Pay of the Seventeenth Regiment.

We have an anonymous communication complaining of the failure to pay the 17th regiment before its departure from the state, asking why that regiment was the only one sent off without pay, and finding fault with the employment of the Mulligan Guards to coerce those members of the regiment who refused to leave with those who did go.

There seems on the part of some persons to be an honest misapprehension as to the facts connected with this matter, and a desire on the part of others to misrepresent them.

The following, which we find in the Milwaukee Sentinel of a late date, we suppose correctly states the facts in one department of this subject:

"Daniel's Cavalry at Kenosha were moved on Monday last week without being paid, and all the batteries at Racine were very recently moved without being paid; and the reason was, simply, at the time the orders came to march, no money was in possession of the paymaster of this district to pay, nor did he have any positive knowledge when he would have any. This was precisely the case with the 17th. When the orders came to march there was no money in possession of the paymaster, nor did he know positively when he would have any. There was money at St. Louis, so in point of fact, the regiments were ordered to march toward the paymaster, with a prospect of getting their pay earlier than if they remained. The money with which the Second Cavalry was paid, and the Eighteenth regiment and Barstow's cavalry are to be paid, was received since the Seventeenth was ordered to march, and unexpended."

While in Madison a day or two since we learned from entirely reliable authority some other facts which bear upon this question. The arrangements for transportation of the several regiments were such that there could be no derangement of them without delaying the departure of the regiment at least a month. All the roads over which troops can be transported to St. Louis are so much occupied with that business from other states that the closest calculations are necessary to fulfill the contracts made. After this week the state of Michigan has the use of the roads for several weeks, while four regiments were to be moved from this state during the week succeeding the departure of the 17th. Gov. Harvey, moreover, we are informed, had the most explicit assurances from Col. Doran, commander of the regiment, that the men would willingly wait until they reached St. Louis for their pay if necessary. These assurances were frequently repeated, and no such opposition as was subsequently manifested was expected. Probably no open revolt would have taken place if the hardships which have preyed upon the soldiers had not incited it. Gov. Harvey is now in St. Louis to see that the men are promptly paid.

Beyond any dispute, the failure to pay in Madison was a hardship; the peculiar condition of the men gave them claims to peculiar consideration, and it is to be regretted that their money was not ready for them. But there was no intention to wrong them, or withhold unnecessarily their pay, and the attempt to pervert the unfortunate circumstances of this transaction to party ends is shamefully culpable.

After the revolt had taken place, there was no other way than to enforce obedience, and the troops at Chicago promised the readiest means of accomplishing that result. No good citizen should complain of it, however much they may regret its necessity.

Special Session of the Legislature.

A project is in contemplation to adjourn the legislature until next June. The pretext for this is the necessity for the perfection of legislation on the question of taxation, which has been disturbed by the recent decisions of the supreme court, and the completion of the labors of the war-fund investigating committee. Neither of these reasons are sufficient to justify, much less require a recess of the legislature. It will be far better to stay long enough now to perfect the legislation on the tax question; and if the investigating committee cannot finish its labors, continue the committee and let it report to the next legislature. Everybody familiar with the workings of a special session knows that it fulfills little short in its "cussedness" to a regular session. There would be, next June, the same routine of idleness, Saturday adjournments, local legislation, extravagant pay to a horde of useless employees, and factious party spirit which has characterized the present session, abbreviated only by a shorter time to be squandered and abused.

We know there is a disposition among some of the members of the legislature to sneer at any newspaper or other complaint of the manner in which their business is conducted; and the opinion seems to prevail among too many, that the people have no rights that their public servants are bound to respect. If the present legislature wish to secure the highest eminence ever attained by any legislative body in this state for inefficiency, incompetency and extravagance, let it adjourn till next June, and then repeat the round of folly it has already perpetrated. But if it desire the only favor which, in a spirit of extreme charity, can be extended to it, forgetfulness, let it finish up its necessary business as soon as possible and leave for the "dear ones" at home from whom, so far, it has been impossible to be separated more than four days in the week.

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—Senator Doolittle declared to debate, to day, that he would never, under any circumstances, favor any scheme of emancipation which did not embrace colonization of the blacks. This is an important demonstration from one of the ablest republican senators. —*Wash. Cor. Times.*

We shall await the reception of the official report of Mr. Doolittle's speech, before commenting upon it, but we now understand we cannot approve of some of his views on colonization.

THE ACCIDENT NEAR CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 27, 1862.

Editors GAZETTE.—We are just here from Janesville. You have heard by telegraph of the terrible accident on the train conveying the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, Col. Barstow. The particulars as far as I can learn them, are that the third passenger car broke an axle, and of course threw the whole train into confusion. As soon as the engine felt the shock all steam was put on to draw the cars forward of the broken car from it, and thus save all he could. One car was literally torn to pieces; another thrown entirely off the track, and turned over on the side; the next car passed, and the next to that stove into the ends of these two, crushing between them three men: Dr. Bemis, of Albany, Green county, and Walter Snell, were two of them, the third I have not learned the name of. These men were not taken out for hours after, though every means at hand were used to effect it. They were dead, of course, instantly. There were seven men laying on the ground when I got to the scene, making in all ten killed. None from Janesville, I believe.

There were some remarkable escapes. One man escaped who was sitting beside Dr. Bemis, though he was wedged in the wreck and had one arm disabled. He says he could not halloo, and could only pick himself out a piece of the wreck at a time, but finally got out unaided.

It is truly wonderful that so many escaped; that so few were killed and slightly injured. The track was torn up for rods—rails strewn in every direction. One rail was thrown on top of the wrecked cars. It was such a scene as I never witnessed, and hope never to witness again. Young Graham was on the train, but forward of the broken car, was also a son of S. G. Williams. They escaped unhurt, though at first fears were entertained that they and Capt. Moore were under the wreck, as they were not found. It turned out, low over, that they came on here with the engine for aid, medical and otherwise.

There are only five or six badly injured; 30 but slightly. The cars that were not thrown from the track were more or less broken up. In some every seat was stripped from its place. I was on the hind train, and of course cannot describe the shock. Yours, J. A. SLEEPER.

From the Chicago Journal of Thursday.

A frightful accident occurred on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, at half past ten o'clock last night, by which five cars, bearing a portion of Colonel Barstow's Third Wisconsin Cavalry, were hurled from the track, instantly killing ten soldiers belonging to companies A and G and wounding fourteen others.

The catastrophe occurred about three miles from the Northwestern depot, in this city, and a mile beyond the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad crossing. It was caused, as is alleged, by the breaking of an axle of a car belonging to the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad. This car was hurled from the track, while the cars were moving a distance of several feet and upset. Three others were piled upon these, making a total wreck of five cars, literally ground into fragments. It affords another of those remarkable instances of miraculous escapes from death, at once unaccountable and amazing. To look upon the shattered mass of splinters and realize that but ten were killed and fourteen wounded out of over three hundred occupants of those five cars, one can but feel that the day of miracles has not passed. This is exemplified by the report of a gentleman who came from the wreck, that a soldier, who said that there must be at least two hundred killed and wounded.

Superintendent Dunlap and General Tick at Agent Robinson were upon the train. Immediately upon the occurrence of the accident, these gentlemen detached the engine from the train and came to the city for assistance. Surgical aid was procured, and a special train at once dispatched to the scene.

Mean while the gallant soldiers of the 3d were busily at work rescuing the wounded and taking out their dead comrades from the wreck. In the confusion of the moment, cut ends, sides and roofs were cut through before those within could be released. To add to the horror of the scene, it was pitch dark, and the water on both sides of the track was nearly waist deep. As the dead bodies were brought out they were laid upon the snow, which but lent its shroud-like pallor to the ghastly and sickening scene. Here was a soldier, a tall, robust, handsome looking specimen of manhood, stiff and stark in the embrace of death, a quiet smile upon his features, and not a bruise or mark to be seen upon his person. By his side lay one frightfully disfigured. His head and face were smashed into a pulp, his form utterly beyond recognition; one of his feet was crushed to a jelly, splintered bones, mangled flesh and torn sinews protruding from his emaciated uniform. The other foot was so nearly severed at the ankle that but a mere strip of skin held it. One of his legs was half cut through just below the knee. It was a sight so appalling as not even the battle field may rarely furnish its parallel. And this poor fellow, Walter Snell, of Albany, Co., was the person. He was carried from his terrible wife who accompanied him to Howard Station. She had guided him up to die, if needs be, upon the battle field of his country, little dreaming that a frightful and violent death was so near. And yet, her sorrow will be but the type of the yet sadder truth that this calamity will carry to other homes, which will miss the love-light of husbands, fathers, brothers and sons. God help the widowed and fatherless.

At this writing but ten bodies have been recovered from the wreck, though it is barely possible that others are in the water. Certain it is that at roll call, before daylight this morning, there were five or six missing.

KILLED.  
Elisha Sharp, hospital steward, Delavan.  
William Davis, Co. A, Roaring Creek, Jackson county.

Dr. E. J. Emerson, Co. A, Sparta.  
B. F. Palmer, Co. A, Yiroquo.  
Casper Stone, Co. A, Bangor.  
Charles Briggs, Co. A, Tomah, Monroe county.

Walter Snell, Co. G, Lynn.  
William Case, Co. G, Geneva.  
Dr. E. M. Bemis, Co. G, New Albany.  
Charles D. Hatch, Co. A, Sparta.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.  
Quartermaster Sergeant L. J. Edwards, Co. G, East Troy; ribs broken.  
Treadle, Co. G; internal injuries and contusion on left side.

Madison Alger, Co. A; left arm broken.  
Byron Wilcox, Co. L; left leg broken.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.  
Davis Ouster, Co. A; contusion on the head.  
C. J. Farwell, Co. G; right shoulder sprained.

C. Gilson, Co. A, left shoulder and arm and left foot injured.  
George Crosby, Co. A, injured spine.  
Robert Lawrence, Co. A, shoulders sprained.

Frederic H. Johnson, Co. A, "right knee and left side injured."  
M. J. Whiting, Co. A, hips sprained and head cut.

William Anderson, Co. A, right ankle sprained.  
Charles Putnam, Co. A, knee sprained.  
John Crites, Co. D, hand badly cut.

The greater part of the last list will go on with the regiment. The others are provided with good quarters and will be well cared for.

That there are others who are wounded, more or less, there is not much doubt; but certain it is that the above comprise all whose injuries are worth speaking of.

Coroner James announced a jury this morning, and at 11 o'clock, proceeded with a special train to the scene of the disaster. Anything of additional interest that may be developed will be duly chronicled in the Journal of to-morrow.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINK.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

CHICAGO, March 27.  
The Nashville Patriot of the 21st contains the following: The New Orleans Crescent of the 10th says two powder mills on the opposite side of the river were blown up, yesterday, five workmen killed. Loss of property was principally machinery.—There was only about 3,000 pounds of powder on hand.

A letter from Huntsville to the Picayune, dated the 10th, after giving an account of operations, subsequent to the fall of Hopedale, says: The provisional government of Kentucky are with Crittenden's brigade at the capital of Kentucky, now being located in Shelby tents near the headquarters of that General.

St. Louis, March 27.  
A special to the Republican, dated near Island No. 10, on the evening of the 24th, says: Only three shells were thrown by the mortars, to-day, to which no response was made by the rebels. This morning, Col. Buford sent a reconnoitering party of 20 men of the 27th Illinois, down the Missouri shore. They arrested three prominent residents, who report 2,000 negroes are employed on the island, and that the rebels are along the shore; that 65 rebel troops, including two lieutenants and four negroes, have been killed by our shells; that the upper shore battery is abandoned, but the others are being rapidly strengthened; that the enemy is 15,000 strong, and their encampment has been moved entirely out of the range of our guns. The rebels are confident of success, and say they have a good road to Trenton, and other points, by which they can escape, wherever they choose. They have plenty of provisions. Three rebel steamers, loaded with troops, were along watching the shore, to prevent communication from here. The total number of the enemy's transports are eleven. Two balloon ascensions were made by Capt. Steiner, but the weather was too thick for favorable observation. One party fired a gunboat, building at Memphis, was fired the other night, but was extinguished before much damage was done. New Tennessee levies were disembarking there, refusing to fight with pikes, being the only weapon of fear of them.

WASHINGTON, March 27.  
Special to Commercial Advertiser.—News has been received at the navy department confirming the statement that the Merrimack is again ready for sea. Lieut. Jeffries of the Monitor sent word up this morning to Capt. Dahlgren, that he had no fears of the result of the next contest.

The house of representatives will strike off the tax on liquors manufactured previous to May 1st. The committee of ways and means agrees to modify the taxes on leather made from hides imported from east of the Cape of Good Hope, and on all damaged leather, to half a cent per pound. All other hemlock, sole and rough leather is to pay three-fourths cent per pound. All leather tanned in part or in whole with oak, one cent.

The Republican, to-day, has positive information that the democratic caucus, night before last, agreed to oppose the President's emancipation plan, and favor McClellan's war policy, which is for a "short and desperate," and for our glorious Union as a whole. This is emphatically Mr. Lincoln's war policy.

As soon as the bill making appropriations for the navy comes up in the senate, amendments will be offered to complete the Stevens battery, and for the construction of several iron clad vessels of war. Secretary Welles is asking congress for thirty million of dollars to make iron clad ships and heavy ordnance.

Gen. Abram Duryea has arrived here from Baltimore and will act under orders of the military governor, Gen. Wadsworth.

NEW YORK, March 27.  
The following from Gen. Shields has been received in this city by Judge Daly: Winchester, March 27.  
My wound is doing well. I will be able to ride in a buggy, in a few days, at the head of my command.

(Signed,) JAMES SHIELDS.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, March 27.  
Gen. Shields telegraphs that our victory at Winchester has been won fatal to the rebels than at any supposed. It is no longer a question of when the rebels will be driven from Mount Jackson prison, but of how soon they will be driven with dead and wounded enemy. Mount Jackson, on Monday at 10 p. m., 44 miles from the battle field, in 30 hours. The rebels admit that they had 11,000 in the field; also that they lost between 1000 and 1500 killed and wounded. We are finding their graves at some distance from each side of the road. The news has struck terror to the heart of Shenandoah valley.

(HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 27.)

To Brigadier General Shields: The commanding general congratulates you, and the troops under your command, on the victory gained by your own energy and activity and their bravery, on the 23d. He is pained to learn that the wound you have received in the skirmish on the day before, is more serious than the first expected.

Command of Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan.

(Signed,) A. S. WILLIAMS, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

Intelligence from Strasburg states that no movement has taken place in that vicinity. Gen. Jackson, with the remnant of his army, is supposed to be near Woodstock.

In the direction of Warrenton, indicated the destruction of property which always attends the enforced retreat of the rebel army. Their disastrous attack on Winchester has provoked a blow from which they are recoiling.

BUFFALO, March 27.  
The propellers Equinox and Delipse, of the New York Central railroad line have left for Toledo. The latter left last night, and the Equinox this morning. Very little ice is in sight. The prospects are good for an early opening of navigation.

MILWAUKEE, March 28.  
Reports from Island No. 10 give no new feature. Everything remains about the same. The Texans have taken Santa Fe. Major Donelson, commanding that point, urges the government to send reinforcements. Our troops occupy Fort Jackson and Union. Big Bethel, Va., is now occupied by our troops; 1,500 rebels fled at the approach of the federals.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, March 28.  
Intelligence by the steamer Constitution from Fort Monroe states that Com. Farragut's fleet numbers 23 vessels, including the Hartford, Pensacola and Brooklyn, and Com. Porter's mortar fleet numbers 23 vessels. The officers of the Constitution support the plan of reducing Fort Jackson and St. Philip, was commenced some days since. It was supposed four of the mortar boats would take position in an inlet, in the rear of Fort Jackson, while others advance within shelling distance in the river, and endeavor to drive the enemy out of the forts. In the meantime the gunboats would silence a battery about a mile below the forts, which protects the barricade of the river. If the forts should continue impervious to the bombs of the mortar fleet, those acquainted with the energy of Farragut anticipate he will take the fleet directly under the guns of the fort, and by repeated broadsides of grape and shrapnel, endeavor to drive the gunners from their posts.

WASHINGTON, March 28th.  
The secretary of the treasury has recently issued special licenses for commercial intercourse, under the act of July last, which prohibits shipments from those ports of the United States heretofore declared by the president to be in insurrection. The licenses do not now extend farther than Nashville and intermediate ports. Nothing shipped under them is to be disposed of to persons in arms against the government, or those furnishing aid and comfort. It is expected the new legal tender bills will be paid out by the treasury about the first of April.

St. Louis, March 27.  
A flag of truce was sent out, today, but no news was received from the south.

WASHINGTON, March 28.  
The secretary of the navy, by direction of the President has written a letter to Lieut. Worden, earnestly and deeply sympathizing with him in the injuries he has sustained, and thanking him and his command for the heroic and gallant service he has rendered in the action of the 10th of March.

An order has been issued for the restoration of the mail service between Boonville, Mo., and Independence, which was suspended in December last, in consequence of the secession war. This important service runs along the south side of the Missouri river through Lexington, &c.

WASHINGTON, March 28.  
House.—Mr. Sedgwick, from the committee on naval affairs presented a report declaring it fit and proper that public acknowledgment be made of the gallant services of the enterprise, skill, energy and tact displayed by him in construction of the iron-clad Monitor, which, under gallant and able management, came so opportunely to the relief of our fleet in Hampton Roads, and defended it against the vessels of the enemy, seemingly irresistible to any other power at our command; that the thanks of congress be presented to him for the great service thus rendered to the country. Adopted.

St. Louis, March 28.  
The Democrat's daily despatch states: Hewitt and rapid canoning at Ft. Pleasant was heard at the fleet, night before last.

Capt. Maugrader and Col. Buford, who accompanied Prof. Sterns on his balloon and reconnaissance on Tuesday, discovered that the shells from our mortars have generally fallen beyond the enemy's batteries. The elevation of the mortars and charge of powder both being too great.

The Markets.  
NEW YORK, March 28.  
Flour market dull, prices still favor the buyers; sales 7,000 bbls at 5.20a5.25 for super western, 5.30a5.60 Canadian and medium extra western. Wheat receipts 1,284 bushels, market dull and heavy without sales of moment.

WASHINGTON, March 26.  
SENATE.—Mr. King presented a memorial, asking that 50,000 copies of the report of the patent office be printed in German.

Mr. Latham, of California, read an extract from a document had been found showing there was a league formed in Michigan for the purpose of overthrowing the federal government. The document was dated October 5th, 1861, and said the league was being noble work at Fortress Monroe, that ex-President Pierce was among the most influential members of the league, and that the document was now in possession of the department.

Mr. Latham also read a letter from ex-President Pierce, dated March 4th, saying that an article had been published in the Saturday evening Boston Journal, the substance of which had been before published in Michigan. The subject was not new to him, for he had a correspondence on the subject with the secretary of state as early as last December. He asked Mr. Latham if he would offer a resolution calling for the correspondence with the secretary of state, as such an imputation ought not to rest on any man.

Mr. Latham offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the secretary of state transmit to the senate copies of all correspondence between Wm. B. Seward and secretary of state, and ex-President Pierce, having any reference to the supposed conspiracy against the government.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, said he knew there was such a letter. The writer of it was Dr. Hopkins. There was such an organization, and it was very widespread. At the commencement of the war the Knights of the Golden Circle, it was thought, would be very patriotic, and go into the army, and to his (Chandler's) certain knowledge they had succeeded in getting a large number of the worst traitors in the federal army, and those traitors are now here.

Mr. Howard, of Mich., said he knew that there was such a letter, as he had seen it. He suggested that the senator from California frame his resolution so as to include that letter.

An amendment was added to the resolution so as to include all other papers. The amendment was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the joint resolution offering aid to the states in case they emancipate their slaves was taken up. The question being on substituting the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Davis.

"Provided, That nothing in this resolution shall be construed to imply a willingness on the part of congress, that any state shall withdraw its allegiance; but it is hereby declared our intention to prosecute the war until a constitution is restored in every state." Rejected.

The resolution was postponed till to-morrow.

The Senate took up the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Wilkinson spoke in favor. Mr. Sausbury's amendment to distribute the slaves among the northern states was unanimously rejected.

Mr. Pomeroy offered an amendment that Commissioners make a just and equitable settlement of accounts between the master and his so-called slaves, allowing the most all reasonable expense for supplies and clothing to the slave upon his disability, and to allow the slave for all services and labor performed.

The bill was postponed. After executive session the Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr. Fenton asked, but failed to obtain, leave to introduce a resolution instructing the committee on the conduct of the war, to inquire into the cause of exposure of large bodies of our troops belonging to the army of the Potomac, consisting of regiments, brigades, and, in some instances, of whole divisions, who have been deprived of shelter for days and weeks in consequence of having their orders to march countermanded, then being again ordered to march, and again countermanded, without adequate food, and as to who is responsible for this needless exposure and suffering of our troops.

The house went into committee of the whole on the tax bill.

Among other amendments adopted was a provision that the tax on goods, wares and merchandise, manufactured pursuant to contract, under this act, shall be paid by the purchasers before the delivery thereof.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. B. J. Goodspeed, March 15th, 1862, HEZEKIAH SHEPHERD and MARY LOUISA HOBBS, wife of the city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AS USUAL!

SMITH & BOSTWICK

HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED THE

First New Goods,

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK,

This Season.

Third Wisconsin Cavalry.

NOTICE is hereby given that all enlisted men or companies of whole divisions belonging to the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, who are now absent from the regiment, must report themselves to me at my headquarters, the American House, in this city, on or before Saturday, April 6th, under the penalty of being considered and treated as deserters. Per order of the commanding officer, Wm. A. BARSTOW, Col.

New Goods by the Cargo.

MCKEY & BROS. have this day commenced to receive a splendid assortment of goods, consisting of new and cheap goods, Shawls, Crochets, &c., &c. Will be opened and ready for inspection to-morrow. MCKEY & BROS. Janesville, March 27th, 1862. mckey & bros.

Hoop Skirts! Hoop Skirts!

We have just received, direct from the manufacturers, a splendid assortment of Hoop Skirts for Ladies, Misses and Children. made in the very best manner and of the best tempered steel, and which will hold at the

Lowest Cash Price.

Call and see them, at BICK, GAUL & RICE'S, mckey & bros.

D. W. LEWIS

is still working at the Old Stand, on the Upper Bridge, and ready to attend to all the business of the city, and to accommodate all with all kinds of

GUNS AND GUN MATERIAL.

Ammunition of all kinds on hand, for sale cheap. MODELS MADE. Sewing Machines, Locks, &c., Repaired. All kinds of gun-furnishing, to order. Jobbing attended to promptly. D. W. LEWIS, mckey & bros.

SORGHUM.

SUGAR CASE of Missouri, Kentucky and Wisconsin. Also the best of the season. AFRICAN IMPHEE, grown in Georgia, can be procured at the Hardware and Shoe Store, mckey & bros.















